



HELLENIC REPUBLIC

HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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P R E S S R E L E A S E

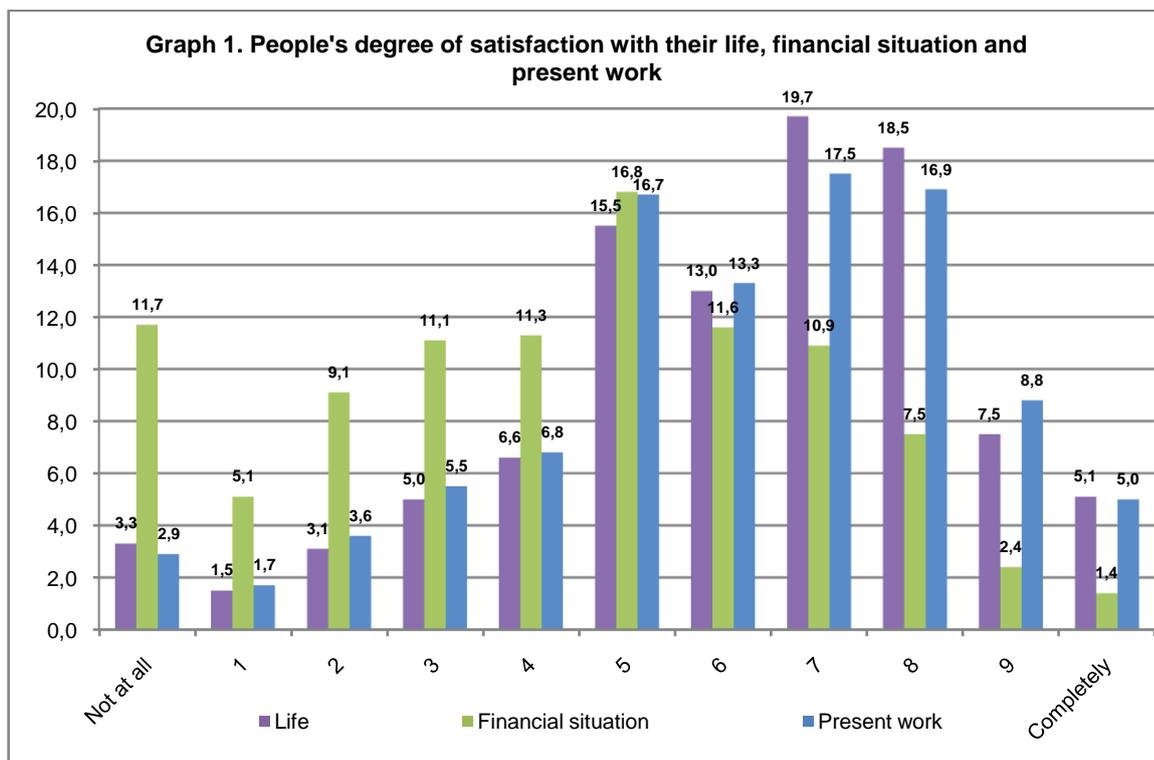
STATISTICS ON INCOME AND LIVING CONDITIONS 2013 (Income reference period 2012)

Well-being indicators

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces the Indicators on Well-being in Greece, based on the data of the 2013 Survey on Income and Living Conditions of Households (SILC) with reference income period the year 2012, as well as on the ad hoc module for measuring well-being at European and national level (Regulation (EC) No 62/2012). Well-being data are collected for the first time, based on a harmonised survey questionnaire and using common variables, from all EU countries, following the recommendations of the Stiglitz, Sen, Fitussi Committee on the measurement of economic performance and social progress.

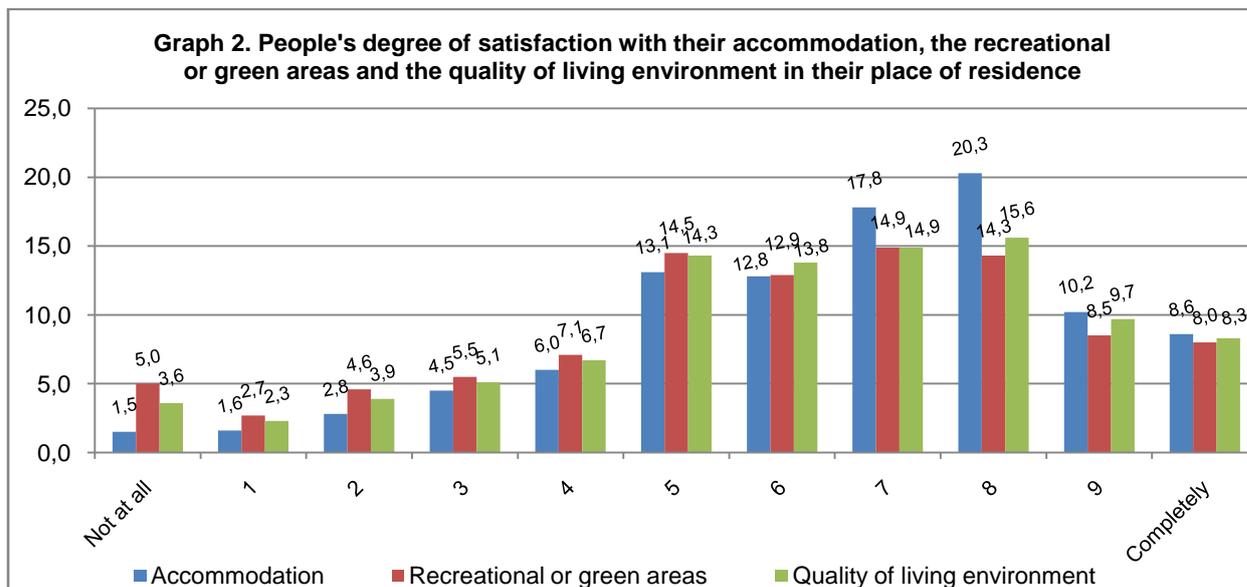
Key statistical findings

- The survey results indicate that 5.1% of the population feel completely satisfied with their life overall, and 5.0% of the employed persons state that they are completely satisfied with their work. On the contrary, 3.3% of the population state not at all satisfied with their life, while 2.9% of employed persons say that they are not at all satisfied with their work. 43.2% of the employed state that they are very satisfied with their work (points 7 to 9 in the scale) (Table 1.1 - Graph 1).

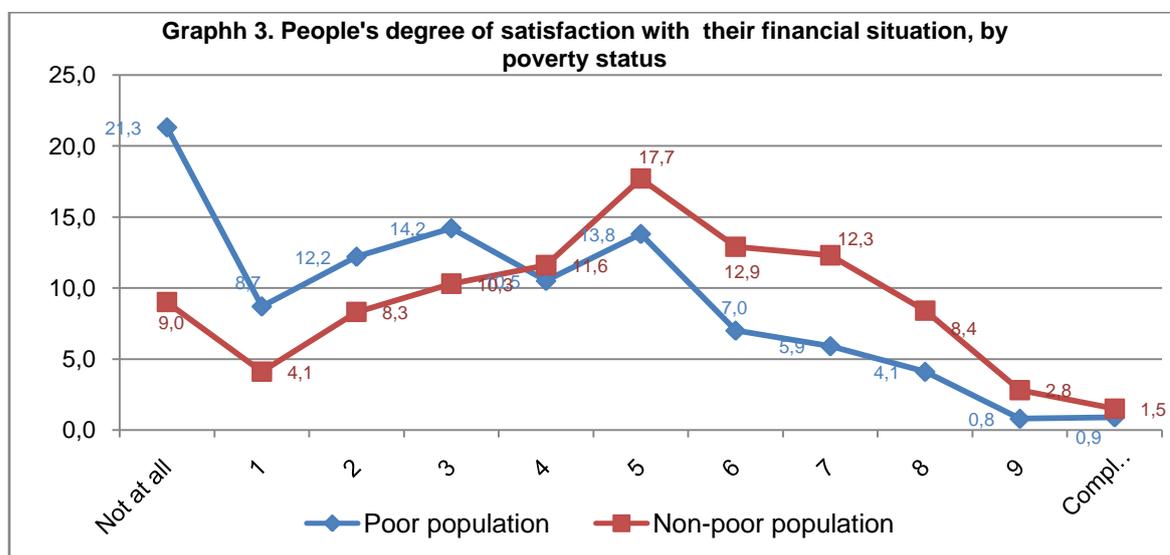


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- The percentage of those who say that they do not feel at all satisfied with their financial situation amounts to 11.7%, while only 1.4% of the total population state that they are completely satisfied (Table 1.1, Graph 1).



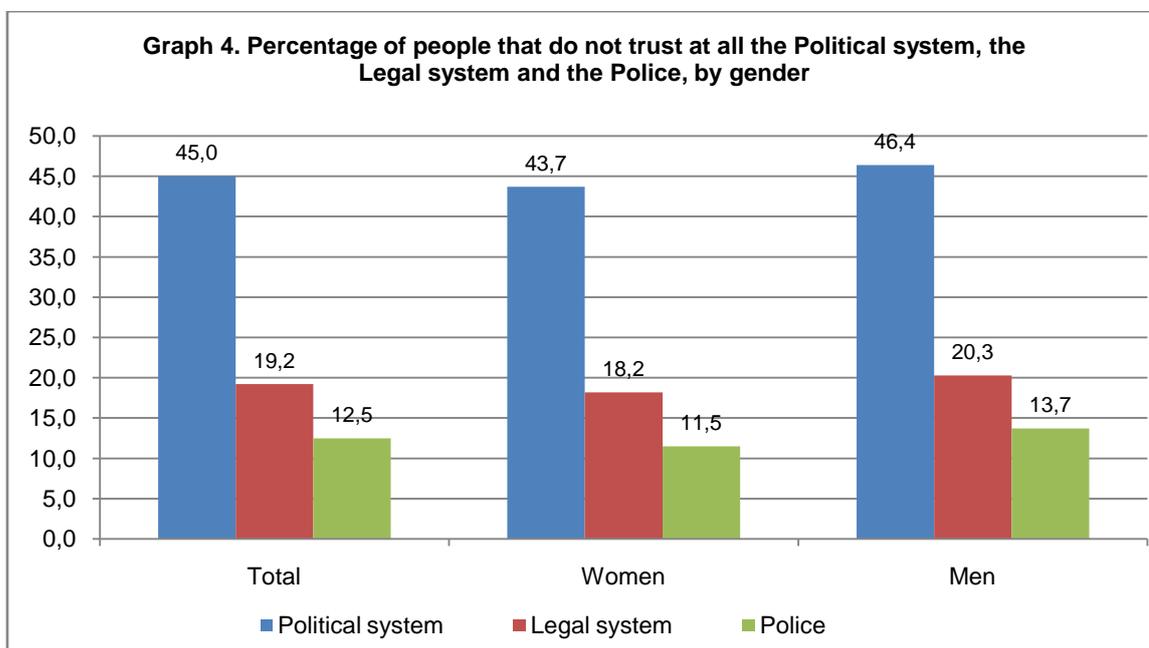
- Completely satisfied with their accommodation feel 8.6% of the whole population, while similar are the percentages of people who state that they are completely satisfied with the recreational or green areas and the living environment in their place of residence (8.0% and 8.3% respectively). Over 48% of the population state that they are very satisfied with their accommodation (points 7 to 9 in the scale), while 8.9% of the population say that they are somewhat satisfied (points 1 to 3 in the scale) (Table 1.1, Graph 2).



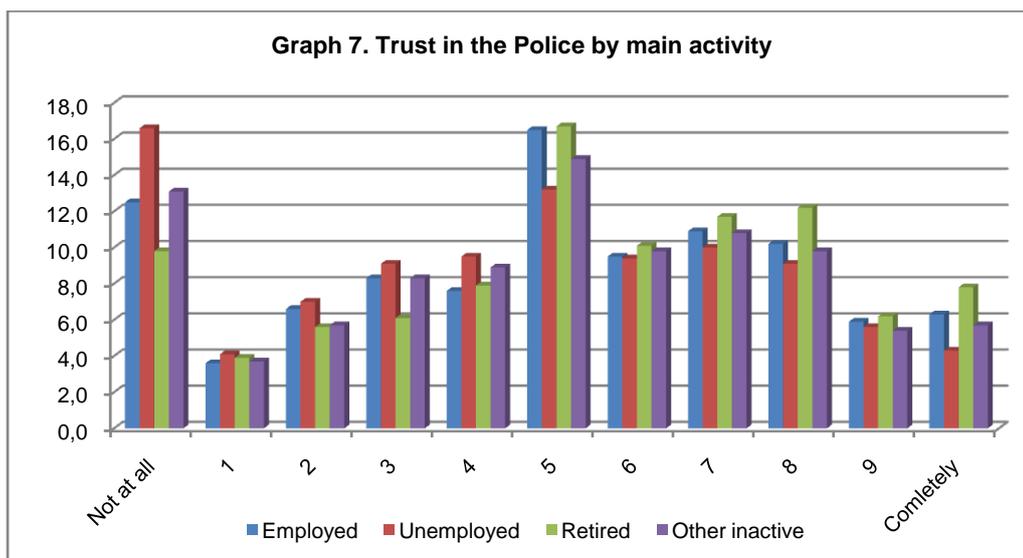
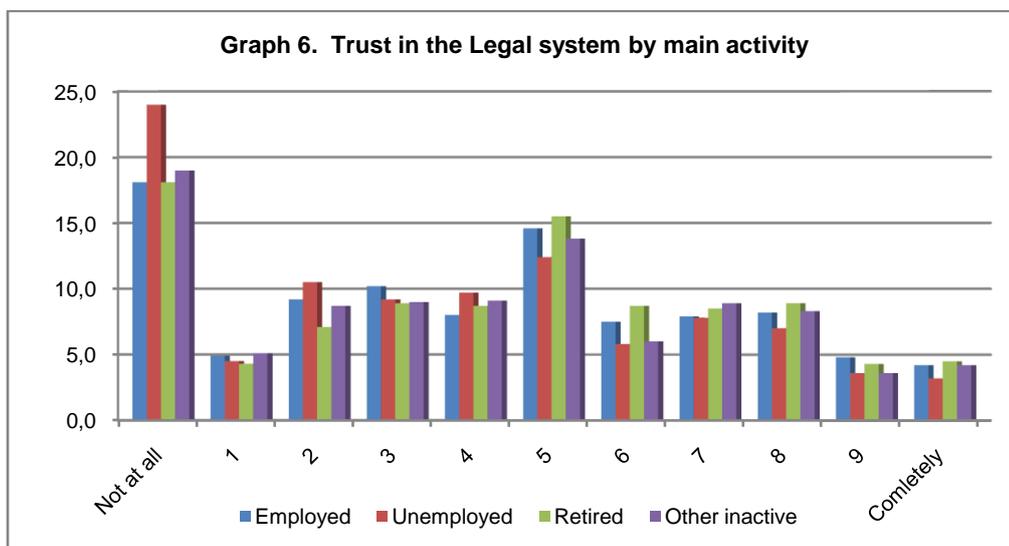
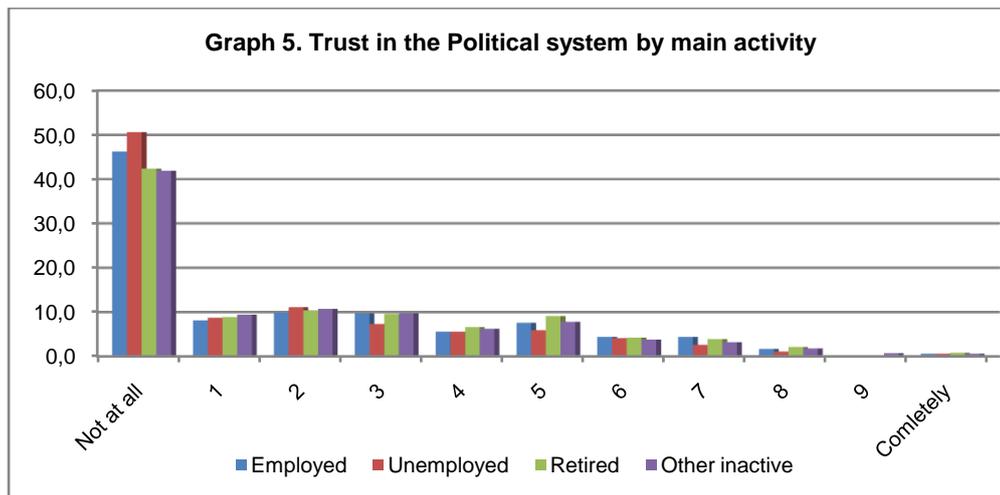
- The greater percentage of the poor population¹ (56.4%) is not at all or somewhat satisfied with its financial situation, while the percentage for the non-poor population amounts to 31.7%. Completely satisfied with their financial situation states only 0.9% of the poor population and 1.5% of the non-poor population (Tables 1.2 and 1.3, Graph 3).

¹ Non poor population: The percentage of population over the poverty threshold.
 Poor population: The percentage of population under the poverty threshold

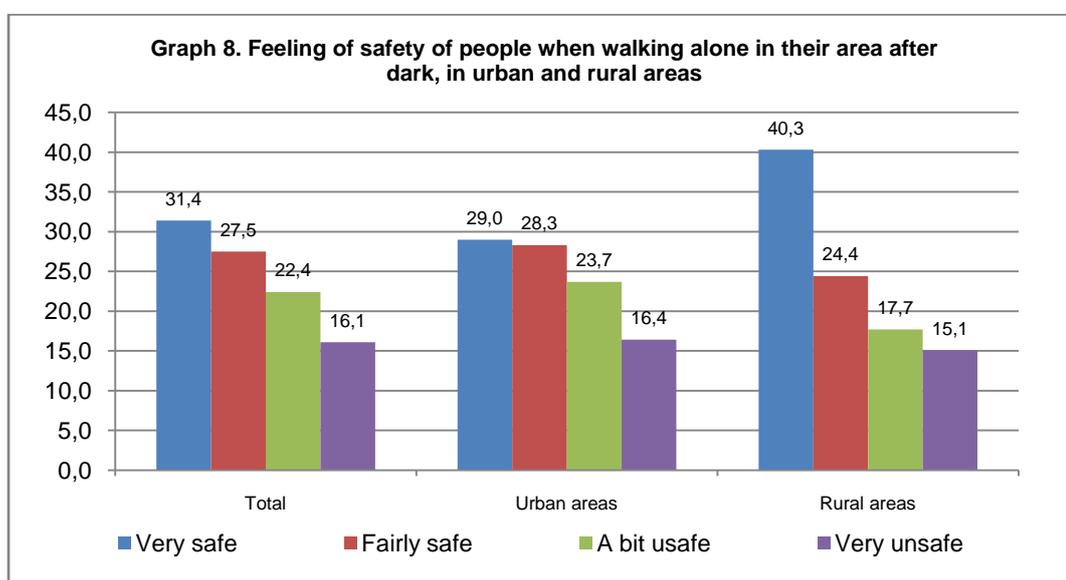
- Considering the degree of satisfaction from their life, their financial situation, their present work, their accommodation, the living environment and their personal relationships, six-in-ten people (60%) feel that the things they do in their life are worthwhile (points 7 or higher in the scale). The share for the poor population is more than five-in-ten people (51%) and for the non-poor population is more than six-in-ten people (61%) (Table 2).



- Almost half of the people (45.0%) say that they do not trust at all the political system, while 19.2% and 12.5% say that they do not trust at all the legal system and the police respectively. The percentages are higher for men (46.4%, 20.3% and 13.7% respectively) compared with women (43.7%, 18.2% and 11.5% respectively), as well as for the poor population (47.4%, 22.8% and 15.3% respectively), compared with the non-poor population (44.3%, 18.2% and 11.8% respectively) (Graph 4, Tables 3.1 and 3.2). The percentage of people that trust the political system completely is only 0.6%, while no significant difference is recorded between men and women.
- Graphs 5, 6 and 7 show the level of trust that the people have in the political system, the legal system and the police, according to their main activity. More than half (50.6%) of the unemployed persons state that they have no trust at all in the political system, while 24.0% and 16.6% do not trust at all the legal system and the police respectively. The corresponding percentages for employed persons are 46.2%, 18.1% and 12.5%. Retired and non economically active persons state that they have not at all trust in the political system at a percentage of 42% approximately. Unemployed persons say that they trust a lot or completely the legal system at a percentage of 21.6% and the police at a percentage of 29.0%, while the respective percentages for retired persons are 26.2% and 37.9% (Graphs 5, 6 and 7, Tables 3.3, 3.4, 3.6 and 3.6).



- The results of the survey indicate that, over the past four weeks (before the interview), 7.8% of the population say that they have been very nervous or worried all of the time, while the percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 10.8% and 7.0% respectively (Table 4).
- Similarly, 10.4 % of the whole population say that, within the the last four weeks they have not been happy at all, while the percentages for the poor and the non-poor population amount to 16.4% and 8.7% respectively (Table 4).
- 76.5% of the respondents say that they have someone with whom they can discuss personal matters, and at a percentage of 85.2% state that they have a relative, friend or neighbour that they can ask for help (Tables 5 and 6).
- According to the data, 38.3% of men and 24.8% of women feel very safe walking alone after dark in their area, while 10.5% of men and 21.4% of women say that they feel very unsafe (Table 8).
- In urban areas, respondents say that they feel very safe walking alone in the dark at a percentage of 29.0%, while in rural areas this percentage rises to 40.3% (Graph 8, Table 9).



For further information on the survey please visit ELSTAT's webpage on [Survey on Income and Living Conditions](#).

TABLES

Table 1.1. Degree of satisfaction, for the whole population, with:
%

Degree of satisfaction	A. Total								
	their life	their financial situation	their accommodation	their present work	their commuting time	their time use	their personal relations	their recreational or green areas	their quality of living environment
Not at all	3.3	11.7	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.7	1.4	5.0	3.6
1	1.5	5.1	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.7	2.3
2	3.1	9.1	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.2	1.9	4.6	3.9
3	5.0	11.1	4.5	5.5	5.4	4.9	3.0	5.5	5.1
4	6.6	11.3	6.0	6.8	5.4	6.7	3.9	7.1	6.7
5	15.5	16.8	13.1	16.7	15.3	16.0	10.4	14.5	14.3
6	13.0	11.6	12.8	13.3	11.8	14.6	11.4	12.9	13.8
7	19.7	10.9	17.8	17.5	16.7	18.5	18.2	14.9	14.9
8	18.5	7.5	20.3	16.9	15.5	16.9	22.5	14.3	15.6
9	7.5	2.4	10.2	8.8	10.6	7.2	15.0	8.5	9.7
Completely	5.1	1.4	8.6	5.0	10.5	3.9	9.8	8.0	8.3
Do not know	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.8	4.3	1.5	2.0	1.8

* Only for employed persons

Table 1.2. Degree of satisfaction of the poor population, with:
%

Degree of satisfaction	B. Poor population								
	their life	their financial situation	their accommodation	their present work	their commuting time	their time use	their personal relations	their recreational or green areas	their quality of living environment
Not at all	5.2	21.3	3.6	7.2	2.4	4.1	2.3	5.7	4.3
1	2.8	8.7	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	3.5	2.8
2	4.9	12.2	5.6	6.5	4.2	4.2	2.4	4.5	4.4
3	7.1	14.2	8.1	9.0	4.3	6.1	4.2	5.7	6.1
4	8.4	10.5	8.7	9.6	5.4	8.6	4.9	7.5	6.9
5	16.0	13.8	13.4	19.5	16.6	17.6	11.1	14.2	14.4
6	13.9	7.0	12.1	12.3	11.7	14.4	11.5	12.5	13.2
7	17.7	5.9	16.1	14.9	17.7	16.1	17.8	13.8	13.6
8	13.8	4.1	14.3	9.0	12.4	12.5	20.6	12.7	13.5
9	4.8	0.8	7.9	3.1	8.5	6.0	12.6	8.8	9.1
Completely	4.7	0.9	6.3	3.3	11.5	4.0	9.5	9.5	10.2
Do not know	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.2	3.9	4.5	1.4	1.7	1.6

* Only for employed persons

Table 1.3. Degree of satisfaction of the non-poor population, with:
%

Degree of satisfaction	Γ. Non-poor population								
	their life	their financial situation	their accommodation	their present work	their commuting time	their time use	their personal relations	their recreational or green areas	their quality of living environment
Not at all	2.8	9.0	0.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.1	4.9	3.4
1	1.2	4.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.4	2.2
2	2.6	8.3	2.0	3.2	3.7	2.9	1.8	4.6	3.7
3	4.5	10.3	3.4	4.9	5.6	4.5	2.6	5.4	4.8
4	6.1	11.6	5.2	6.4	5.5	6.1	3.6	7.0	6.7
5	15.4	17.7	13.0	16.2	15.1	15.6	10.2	14.6	14.2
6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.4	11.9	14.6	11.4	13.0	14.0
7	20.2	12.3	18.2	17.9	16.5	19.2	18.4	15.2	15.3
8	19.8	8.4	21.9	18.2	16.0	18.1	23.1	14.8	16.2
9	8.2	2.8	10.9	9.8	10.9	7.5	15.6	8.4	9.8
Completely	5.3	1.5	9.2	5.3	10.4	3.9	9.9	7.6	7.8
Do not know	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	4.3	1.6	2.1	1.8

* Only for employed persons

Table 2. Assessment of the meaning of life, by poverty status:
%

	Total			Poor population			Non-poor population		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Not at all	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.4	1.6	1.4	1.9
1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
2	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
3	3.5	3.8	3.1	4.7	5.2	4.2	3.1	3.4	2.8
4	5.0	4.6	5.4	6.5	6.2	6.9	4.6	4.2	5.0
5	12.1	11.8	12.5	14.7	12.8	16.9	11.4	11.5	11.3
6	13.1	13.4	12.8	13.2	13.0	13.4	13.1	13.6	12.7
7	21.3	20.8	21.9	21.1	21.0	21.1	21.4	20.7	22.1
8	21.4	22.2	20.6	17.3	19.2	15.1	22.5	23.0	22.0
9	10.1	10.0	10.1	7.7	8.5	6.8	10.7	10.4	11.0
Completely	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.4	6.7	7.0	6.4
Do not know	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.8

Table 3.1. Trust in the Political system, in the Legal system and in the Police, by poverty status:
%

	Political system			Legal system			Police		
	Total	Poor population	Non-poor population	Total	Poor population	Non-poor population	Total	Poor population	Non-poor population
Not at all	45.0	47.4	44.3	19.2	22.8	18.2	12.5	15.3	11.8
1	8.7	9.2	8.5	4.7	4.4	4.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
2	10.4	10.0	10.5	8.7	8.4	8.8	6.2	6.4	6.1
3	9.3	8.8	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.5	7.8	8.0	7.8
4	6.0	6.2	5.9	8.7	9.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2
5	7.8	6.7	8.1	14.3	13.1	14.6	15.7	15.8	15.7
6	4.1	3.7	4.3	7.2	6.9	7.3	9.7	8.5	10.1
7	3.8	3.3	3.9	8.2	7.2	8.5	10.9	10.2	11.2
8	1.7	1.4	1.8	8.2	7.4	8.4	10.5	9.7	10.7
9	0.4	0.6	0.3	4.2	3.6	4.4	5.8	6.0	5.8
Completely	0.6	0.5	0.7	4.2	4.5	4.1	6.3	6.1	6.3
Do not know	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5

Table 3.2. Trust in the Political system, in the Legal system and in the Police, by gender:
%

	Political system			Legal system			Police		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Not at all	45.0	43.7	46.4	19.2	18.2	20.3	12.5	11.5	13.7
1	8.7	9.3	8.0	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.9
2	10.4	10.1	10.7	8.7	8.2	9.3	6.2	6.1	6.3
3	9.3	9.5	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.2	7.8	7.7	8.0
4	6.0	6.2	5.7	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.2	8.9	7.6
5	7.8	8.1	7.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	15.7	15.8	15.6
6	4.1	3.9	4.4	7.2	7.0	7.5	9.7	10.1	9.3
7	3.8	3.9	3.6	8.2	8.4	8.0	10.9	10.8	11.1
8	1.7	1.7	1.8	8.2	8.7	7.7	10.5	10.6	10.4
9	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Completely	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.2	4.3	4.0	6.3	6.4	6.1
Do not know	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3

Table 3.3. Trust of employed persons in the Political system, in the Legal system and in the Police, by gender:

%

	Political system			Legal system			Police		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Not at all	46.2	45.9	46.4	18.1	17.7	18.5	12.5	11.5	13.2
1	8.1	8.5	7.8	4.9	5.0	4.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
2	9.9	10.1	9.7	9.2	9.1	9.2	6.6	6.8	6.4
3	9.7	10.0	9.4	10.2	11.0	9.7	8.3	8.9	7.8
4	5.6	5.5	5.7	8.0	8.9	7.3	7.6	8.3	7.0
5	7.6	7.8	7.5	14.6	14.3	14.8	16.5	16.5	16.6
6	4.4	4.0	4.7	7.5	7.0	7.9	9.5	9.8	9.3
7	4.4	4.5	4.4	7.9	7.7	8.1	10.9	10.8	11.0
8	1.7	1.4	1.8	8.2	9.0	7.7	10.2	9.7	10.6
9	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.8	3.9	5.4	5.9	5.6	6.2
Completely	0.6	0.7	0.4	4.2	3.9	4.4	6.3	6.8	6.0
Do not know	1.6	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2

Table 3.4 Trust of unemployed persons in the Political system, in the Legal system and in the Police, by gender:

%

	Political system			Legal system			Police		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Not at all	50.6	47.8	53.0	24.0	20.8	26.8	16.6	14.1	18.7
1	8.7	10.5	7.2	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.9
2	11.1	9.0	12.9	10.5	9.9	11.1	7.0	6.9	7.1
3	7.3	7.9	6.7	9.2	9.7	8.9	9.1	8.7	9.4
4	5.6	5.9	5.4	9.7	10.1	9.4	9.5	10.1	9.0
5	5.9	7.2	4.8	12.4	11.7	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.1
6	4.1	4.3	3.9	5.8	5.6	5.9	9.4	9.0	9.6
7	2.6	3.0	2.3	7.8	9.4	6.4	10.0	10.7	9.3
8	1.1	1.5	0.8	7.0	7.9	6.2	9.1	9.9	8.5
9	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.6	4.1	3.2	5.6	6.5	4.9
Completely	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.2	3.9	2.6	4.3	4.4	4.3
Do not know	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2

Table 3.5. Trust of retired persons in the Political system, in the Legal system and in the Police, by gender:

%

	Political system			Legal system			Police		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Not at all	42.4	41.3	43.4	18.1	17.3	18.7	9.8	10.0	9.6
1	8.9	9.3	8.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9
2	10.4	10.3	10.4	7.1	6.1	8.0	5.6	5.1	6.0
3	9.6	9.7	9.4	8.9	9.1	8.7	6.1	5.4	6.7
4	6.6	6.8	6.3	8.7	9.3	8.2	7.9	8.4	7.5
5	9.1	8.7	9.4	15.5	15.3	15.6	16.7	16.3	17.1
6	4.2	4.4	4.0	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.1	10.9	9.5
7	3.9	4.3	3.6	8.5	8.1	8.8	11.7	10.9	12.3
8	2.1	1.7	2.4	8.9	9.1	8.7	12.2	12.5	11.9
9	0.2	0.3	0.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	6.2	6.1	6.2
Completely	0.8	0.5	1.0	4.5	4.8	4.3	7.8	7.7	7.8
Do not know	2.0	2.8	1.3	2.7	3.5	2.0	2.2	2.9	1.5

Table 3.6. Trust of non-economically active persons in the Political system, in the Legal system and in the Police, by gender:

%

	Political system			Legal system			Police		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Not at all	41.9	41.5	43.1	19.0	18.2	21.7	13.1	11.5	18.9
1	9.4	9.6	8.8	5.1	5.3	4.2	3.7	3.3	5.0
2	10.7	10.3	12.0	8.7	8.2	10.3	5.7	5.9	5.0
3	9.7	9.6	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.3	7.8	9.8
4	6.2	6.6	4.5	9.1	8.8	10.3	8.9	9.2	7.8
5	7.8	8.5	5.4	13.8	14.6	10.6	14.9	16.0	11.1
6	3.8	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.3	4.9	9.8	10.3	8.1
7	3.2	3.3	2.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	10.8	10.8	11.0
8	1.8	1.9	1.7	8.3	8.6	7.1	9.8	10.3	8.2
9	0.7	0.8	0.4	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.4	5.5	5.0
Completely	0.6	0.6	0.4	4.2	4.5	3.4	5.7	6.0	4.5
Do not know	4.3	3.8	6.0	4.3	3.8	6.5	3.9	3.4	5.6

Table 4. Extent to which people, over the past four weeks, have been:

%

	A. Total					
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time	Do not know
Very nervous	7.8	12.6	20.2	33.2	23.7	2.5
Feeling down in the dumps that nothing could cheer them up	5.5	10.4	16.2	29.7	35.6	2.7
Feeling calm and peaceful	6.4	23.5	24.1	31.5	11.9	2.6
Feeling down-hearted and depressed	5.2	8.8	15.0	28.2	39.7	3.0
Happy	6.2	24.1	26.5	28.6	10.4	4.3

	B. Poor population					
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time	Do not know
Very nervous	10.8	15.6	20.4	30.6	20.7	1.8
Feeling down in the dumps that nothing could cheer them up	8.2	13.5	18.2	29.3	28.8	2.0
Feeling calm and peaceful	4.8	19.1	22.7	33.0	18.5	1.8
Feeling down-hearted and depressed	7.8	12.2	16.5	28.2	33.0	2.2
Happy	4.9	19.9	23.4	31.7	16.4	3.7

	Г. Non-poor population					
	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time	Do not know
Very nervous	7.0	11.7	20.1	33.9	24.5	2.7
Feeling down in the dumps that nothing could cheer them up	4.7	9.6	15.6	29.8	37.4	2.9
Feeling calm and peaceful	6.8	24.7	24.5	31.1	10.2	2.9
Feeling down-hearted and depressed	4.5	7.9	14.5	28.2	41.6	3.2
Happy	6.5	25.2	27.4	27.7	8.7	4.5

Table 5. Percentage of people that say that they have someone to discuss personal matters with, by poverty status and by gender.

%

	Total			Poor population			Non-poor population		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Yes	76.5	76.5	76.4	70.0	71.0	68.8	78.3	78.1	78.4
No	22.0	22.0	22.1	29.1	28.0	30.5	20.1	20.3	19.9
Do not know	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.7

Table 6. Percentage of people who say that they have relatives, friends or neighbours that they can ask for help, by poverty status and by gender.

%

	Total			Poor population			Non-poor population		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Yes	85.2	85.7	84.8	80.5	81.0	79.9	86.5	87.0	86.0
No	13.2	12.9	13.5	18.4	17.8	19.1	11.8	11.5	12.1
Do not know	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.9

Table 7. Trust to other people, by gender.

%

	Total			Poor population			Non-poor population		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Do not trust any other people	1.9	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.5	3.7	1.6	1.2	2.1
1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.9	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.9	4.0
2	9.5	9.6	9.5	11.0	11.0	11.1	9.1	9.2	9.0
3	11.9	11.5	12.3	12.5	12.0	13.1	11.7	11.4	12.1
4	10.9	11.4	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.3	11.1	11.7	10.5
5	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.5	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.5
6	11.3	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.8	12.3	11.0	11.0	11.1
7	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.1	11.3	10.8	12.0	12.1	11.9
8	11.9	12.1	11.6	10.2	11.5	8.7	12.3	12.3	12.4
9	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.6	5.5
Most people can be trusted	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.4	5.6	5.8	5.3
Do not know	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6

Table 8. Percentage of people that feels safe walking alone in their area after dark, by gender.
%

	Total			Poor population			Non-poor population		
	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
Very safe	31.4	24.8	38.3	31.0	23.3	39.8	31.5	25.2	37.9
Fairly safe	27.5	26.4	28.6	27.3	27.2	27.4	27.5	26.1	28.9
A bit unsafe	22.4	24.6	20.0	21.6	23.4	19.6	22.6	25.0	20.2
Very unsafe	16.1	21.4	10.5	18.0	23.9	11.3	15.6	20.6	10.3
Do not know	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.7

Table 9. Percentage of people that feels safe walking alone in their area after dark, in urban and rural areas.
%

	Total population		
	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Very safe	31.4	29.0	40.3
Fairly safe	27.5	28.3	24.4
A bit unsafe	22.4	23.7	17.7
Very unsafe	16.1	16.4	15.1
Do not know	2.7	2.8	2.5

EXPLANATORY NOTES

European Union - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - EU-SILC	<p>The Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) is part of a European Statistical Programme to which all Member States participate and which replaced in 2003 the European Household Panel Survey with a view to improving the quality of statistical data concerning poverty and social exclusion.</p> <p>The basic aim of the survey is to study, both at national and European level, the households' living conditions mainly in relation to their income. This survey is the basic source for comparable statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level. The use of commonly accepted questionnaires, primary target variables and concepts – definitions ensures data comparability</p>
Legal basis	<p>The survey is in compliance with the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and is being conducted by ELSTAT, upon the decision of the President of ELSTAT</p>
Income reference period used	<p>The income reference period is a fixed twelve-month period, namely the previous calendar year.</p>
Coverage	<p>The survey covers all private households throughout the country irrespective of their size or socio-economic characteristics.</p> <p>The following are excluded from the survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutional households of all types (boarding houses, elderly homes, hospitals, prisons, rehabilitation centers, camps, etc.). More generally, households with more than five lodgers are considered institutional households,• Households with foreign nationals serving in diplomatic missions.
Methodology	<p>The survey is a <i>simple rotational design</i> survey, which was selected as the most suitable for single cross-sectional and longitudinal survey. The final sampling unit is the household. The sampling units are the households and their members.</p> <p>The sample for any year consists of 4 replications, which have been in the survey for 1-4 years. With the exception of the first three years of survey, any particular replication remains in the survey for 4 years. Each year, one of the 4 replications from the previous year is dropped and a new one is added. In order to have a complete sample the first year of survey, the four panels began simultaneously. For the EU-SILC longitudinal component. The persons who were selected initially are interviewed for a period of four years, equal to the duration of each panel.</p> <p>EU-SILC survey is based on a two-stage stratified sampling of households from a sampling frame, which has been created on the basis of the results of the 2011 Population Census and covers completely the reference population.</p> <p>There are two levels of area stratification in the sampling design.</p> <p>i) The first level is the geographical stratification based on the division of the entire country into thirteen (13) standard administrative regions corresponding to the European NUTS II level. The two major city agglomerations of Greater Athens area and Greater Thessaloniki area constitute two separate major geographical strata.</p> <p>ii) The second level of stratification entails grouping municipalities and communes within each NUTS II Regions by degree of urbanization, i.e., according to their population size. The scaling of urbanization was designed in four groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ≥ 30.000 inhabitants• 5.000-29.999 inhabitants• 1.000-4.999 inhabitants• 0-999 inhabitants <p>Sample selection schemes</p> <p>i) In this stage, from any ultimate stratum (crossing of Region with the degree of urbanization). - say stratum h, n_h primary units were drawn; where the number n_h of draws was approximately proportional to the population size X_h of the stratum (number of households according to the 2011 population census).</p> <p>ii) In this stage from each primary sampling unit (selected area) the sample of ultimate units (households) is selected. Actually, in the second stage we draw a sample of dwellings. However, in most cases, there is one to one relation between household and dwelling. If the</p>

selected dwelling consists of one or more households, then all of them are interviewed.

Sample size	In 2013, the survey was conducted on a final sample of 7,349 households and on 18,030 members of those households, 15,318 of them are aged 16 years and over. The average is calculated at 2.5 members per household.
Weightings	<p>For the estimation of the characteristics of the survey the data of each person and household of the sample were multiplied by a reductive factor. The reductive factor results as product of the following three factors (weights):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The reverse probability of choice of an individual, that coincides with the reverse probability of household.Reverse of the percentage of response of households inside the strata.A corrective factor which is determined in a way that:<ol style="list-style-type: none">The estimation of persons by gender and age groups that will result by geographic region coincides with the corresponding number, which was calculated with projection for the survey reference period and was based on vital statistics (2011 Population Census, births, deaths, immigration).the estimation of households by size order (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5+ members) and by tenure status coincides with the reference year that was calculated with projection that was based on the longitudinal tendency of the 2001 and 2011 population censuses.
Equivalised income	<p>According to the methodology for measuring poverty, the poverty line is calculated with its relative concept (poor in relation to others) and it is defined at 60% of the median total equivalised disposable income of the household, using modified OECD equivalised scale.</p> <p>Total equivalised disposable income of the household is considered the total net income (that is, income after deducting taxes and social contributions) received by all household members. More specifically the income components included in the survey are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Income from workIncome from propertySocial transfers and pensionsMonetary transfers from other households andImputed income from the use of company car. <p>Income components, such as imputed rent from ownership-occupancy, indirect social transfers, income in kind and loan interest, are possible to influence significantly the results. These components are being recorded since 2007, yet they are not included in the calculation of the disposable income.</p> <p>Equivalent available individual income is considered the total available income of household after being divided by the equivalent size of household. The equivalent size of household is calculated according to the modified scale of OECD.</p> <p>It is pointed out that in the distribution per person it is suggested that each member of the household possesses the same income that corresponds to the equivalised disposable income. This means that each member of the household enjoys the same level of living. Consequently, in the distribution per person, the income that is attributed to each person does not represent wages but an indicator of level of living.</p> <p>The total available income of the household is calculated as the sum of income of the household's members (income from salaried services, from self-employment, pensions, benefits of unemployment income from immovable property, familial benefits, regular pecuniary transfers etc) that is to say, the total of net earnings coming from all the sources of income after subtracting any benefits to other households. To this sum the tax should also be added pertaining to also the tax that what potentially was returned and concerned the liquidation of income of the previous year.</p>
Equivalence scale	Equivalent size refers to the OECD modified scale which gives a weight of 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to other persons aged 14 or over who are living in the household and 0.3 to each child aged under 14. Example: The income of household with two adults and two children under 14 years is divided with a weight $1+0.5+2*0.3= 2.1$, for household with two adults with 1.5, for household with 2 adults and 2 children of age of 14 years and more with 2.5, etc.
Population status	Non poor population: The percentage of population over the poverty threshold. Poor population: The percentage of population under the poverty threshold.
Variables	<p>The variables used to assess well-being are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Overall life satisfactionSatisfaction with financial situationSatisfaction with accommodationSatisfaction with current job

- Satisfaction with commuting time
- Satisfaction with time use
- Satisfaction with personal relationships
- Satisfaction with recreational or green areas
- Satisfaction with living environment
- Meaning of life
- Extent to which the respondent, during the past four weeks felt:
 - very nervous
 - down in the dumps
 - calm and peaceful
 - downhearted or depressed
 - happy
- Trust in the political system
- Trust in the legal system
- Trust in the police
- Personal matters (anyone to discuss with)
- Help from others
- Trust in others
- Physical security

References More information on the survey is available on the webpage of ELSTAT www.statistics.gr, Section: Statistical Themes> Income – Expenditure».